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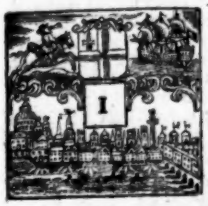
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY October 1, 1743.

From my own APARTMENT.



Do not think myself obliged, by my *Spectatorial Province*, to become a Party in any Dispute of a *private Nature*; nay, I have absolutely declar'd, more than once, that I will not engage in such *Altercations*: Yet, as the present Quarrel between the Managers of the Theatres, and some of the chief Performers, is become a Popular Topic of Converſation, and, tho' *private* with Regard to the *Perſons contending*, not ſo with Reſpect to the *polite World*, who are affected by it in their moſt *rational Courſe of Entertainment*; I cannot deny a Place to the following Letter, which ſeems, for what I can ſee, to put the Matter in a *pretty good Light*, and which, I hope, will therefore be conſider'd by *both Parties*, and by whomſoever it may *concern*.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Eſq*;

Mr. SPECTATOR,

'I Am one that ſometimes frequent the *Theatres*, not merely to *idle* away a few Hours, to giggle with the *upper Gentry* at the *abſurd Mimickries* of Human Nature, or to gaze with Admiration at a *high Caper* or a *hazardous Vault*: My Buſineſs *there* is to ſee *Nature* repreſented as ſhe *does* or *ought* to appear, in the ſeveral *Ranks*, *Circumſtances* and *Conditions* of Life; to ſee *Vice* made deteſtable, *Folly* ridiculous, *Virtue* amiable, and *Excellence* of every kind deſirable and worthy of Emulation.

'As we have not of late Years, in the Opinion of the *whole Town*, had many *new Plays* exhibited, that were properly calculated to anſwer theſe good Purpoſes; ſo neither have we, in the Opinion of the *Judicious*, had many *Players* that were capable of doing Juſtice to the *old*, and conveying, in full Strength, with all the Advantages of *Voice*, *Countenance* and *Action*, the ſublime Sentiments of a *Shakeſpear* or an *Otway*. This makes me look on the Appearance of ſuch a *rara avis* as a kind of *publick Benefit*, and deplore the Loſs of any ſuch with ſomewhat like a *Patriot Sorrow*. It is not the *Man* himſelf I ſo much think of, but the *Characters* I have ſeen him fill with Dignity and Applauſe, and which I almoſt deſpair of beholding again with the ſame Satisfaction.

'To him who thinks in this Manner, what a *complicated* Loſs does the Stage all *at once*, and almoſt *unexpectedly*, ſuſtain now at the Opening of the preſent Seaſon! *Richard* the *Third*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Cato*, *Tamerlane*, *Othello*, and many more firſt Rate Heroes, all *ſullenly* refuſe to make their *Entrance*. We have no *Bayes*, no Sir *John Brute*, no—many other Singularities of the *Male Sex*: And as to the *Female*, we have loſt *Queens*, *Beauties*, *Love-ſick Maids*, *Syrens*, &c. In Abundance. Even the diverting *Cobler's* Wife, *innocent awkward Nell*, who for ſo many Winters has made a great Part of our Diverſion, refuſes to contribute thereto any longer, and gives as *ſenſible* a Reaſon for it as we could expect from any *Lady* of the firſt Rank and Diſtinction.

'In this Situation of the *Theatrical Empire*, all who have been *tributary* to it cannot but enquire into the *true Cauſe*, and the *Means* of redreſſing it. I have not much amus'd myſelf with what has been hitherto publiſh'd *in general* on that Subject, becauſe I am not ſure how far the Pieces are *authentic*, and whether they ſpeak the *true* and *full Sentiments* of the Parties they defend. When I ſee the *Names* of the *Principals* on either Side, I ſhall know they eſpouſe the *Writings*: In the mean Time I think the following Particulars muſt be obvious to every *impartial Man*, who reflects on this Diſſention.

'That if the *Stage* was under the Direction of Gentlemen who thought they had no INTEREST in diverting it from the *laudable Purpoſes* above mention'd, we ſhould ſee them take Pains to catch every Appearance in the Town of an Inclination to return to the *true Britiſh Taſte*, and to embrace every Opportunity of encouraging a *riſing Genius*, that would devote himſelf to the Publick in the Buſineſs of an *Actor*. This would certainly be a much leſs expenſive Method of ſupporting the Theatre, even though the *Salaries* of the beſt Actors were *rais'd*, than by the Acceſſion of *Dancers*, *Harlequins*, *Buffoons*, and other *exotic Auxiliaries*, which, for ſome Years paſt, have been obtruded on the Town in the room of *Common Senſe*, under Pretence that the latter would not go down. Muſt it not then be owing either to an Error in *Judgment*, or to ſome extraordinary Advantage made by the *advanced Prices*, and *After-Money*, exceeding the additional Expence, that the *Managers* perſiſt in this *unnatural Method* (which at firſt, perhaps, might be *agreeable*, becauſe *novel*) againſt ſo many Revolts of the *publick Judgment*, and even of the *Ladies*, who are commonly (I will not ſay juſtly) charg'd with being the moſt taken with *Trifles*?

'On the other Hand, that it cannot be altogether *prudent*, however it may be *juſtifiable* in the beſt Performers, to *diſoblige* a People of whom they have ſo lately become the *Favourites*: And who knows what Effects may be produced by a *too long Diſappointment*, for which no other neceſſary *Reaſon* can be aſſign'd but the *Wills* of thoſe who have the *Diſpenſation of our Pleaſures*? Or who knows what farther Impreſſions in their *Favour*, or to their *Advantage*, might have been made on the Town by a *ready Compliance*, and laying their *Caſe impartially*, *briefly*, and *fully* before the Publick? It is not impoſſible, notwithſtanding any *Law* now in being, that ſome Method might be taken, before another Seaſon, to make a *leſs precarious Proviſion* for thoſe on whom the Honour of the Stage ſo much depends; at leaſt, a Proviſion that ſhould not be annually ſubject to the *Caprice* of any preſent P——ee.

'What think you, Mr. *Stonecaſtle*, of a *Court*, under the Direction of the Lord Chamberlain, conſiſting of the *Licenſer*, *Deputy-Licenſer*, and ſuch other *Aſſeſſors* as ſhould be thought convenient, to decide all *Diſputes*, and oblige to the Performance of all *Contracts* in theſe *important Commonities*? Certainly then we ſhould not have ſuch frequent *Mutinies*, ſuch frequent *Appeals*, *Complaints* of the Nature with what we have lately ſeen *avow'd* and *ſign'd*: Our *Diverſions* would be then unmix'd with the *private Concerns* of thoſe that diſpenſe them; who, methinks, by the preſent *Conteſt*, ſeem to aſſume too much *real*, inſtead of their *feign'd Characters*, and almoſt divide the *Converſation* of the Town with Lord *Stair* and the Paſſage of the *Rhine*.

'I am, &c.

'PHILO-DRAMA.

From my own APARTMENT.

Mr. THOMAS FREE,

I Have receiv'd your *tart Epiſtle*; and if I had thought it would be any *Wit* either to *my own* or my *Correſpondents' Wit*, would even have given it a Place in my *Paper*. But, good Sir, Are you always equally *witty*, equally *well*, equally in *humour*? If not, ſince you cannot tell how it is with me at the Time of writing every *individual Spectator*, be ſo kind as to give ſome Grains of Allowance when you think me *dull*, and attribute it to any other Cauſe than want of *Matter* or *Capacity*. I am neither over *teſty* nor over *conceited*, and therefore take *your Opinion* of Mr. *Lovemerit's* Epiſtle, which you communicate as a *Specimen of better Writing* than ſome I have admitted.

Yours, &c.

H. STONECASTLE.

To the SPECTATOR.

SIR,

'I Hope you will pardon this Preſumption, to acquaint your *High* and *Mighty Spectatorſhip*, that I was lately myſelf an humble *Spectator* in a Northern Aſſembly of Perſons, diſtinguiſh'd by the Stile and Title of *modern Beaux* and *Belles*.

'To my great Surprize and Concern, inſtead of the *ſpeaking Eye*, the *genteel Motion*, the *honeſt Freedom* and *ſweet Elegance* of Dreſs, which the *Britiſh* Fair have been admir'd for, I ſaw myſelf encompaſs'd with a Multitude of *aukward uncouth Figures*.

'What with the frightful *Tetes*, *friz'led Curls*, and *hateful Affectation*, ſpread over the whole Countenance, and Director of every Motion, I could reſemble them to nothing ſo juſtly, as to *Owls* in a Surprize.

'As for the *Delicate* and *Petit Maitres*, they muſt excuſe me, if I ſay their monſtrous *Jim Bags*, ſpreading like a Pair of *Windmil Sails*, and *Jerking Pendants*, from as light and airy *Noddles*, with their odd *Screws* and *Motions* of *Body*, made them appear, in my Eyes, as the veriеſt * *Monkies* that ever had ſeen the World.

'Good Sir, ſummon up your *Art* and *Eloquence*; pluck a Quill from a *Cherub*; call in *Grace*, *Learning* and *Nature*, if poſſible to convince the *fair Forms*, whom Nature hath made ſufficiently agreeable, that they render themſelves *diſtaſteful* and *hideous*, by a labour'd Study to copy an *ill-judg'd* and *exotick Taſte*.

'Remonſtrate that nothing can make them ſo irreſiſtably *lovely*, as a ſincere and open Air, *eaſy* without *Affectation*, *free* without *Vice* or *Deſign*.

'The *beauteous Females* on reform'd, we ſhould no longer behold their *juſt Admirers* in the Garb and Manner of an *Italian Fidler*, or tripping like an arrant *Miſs Molly*.

'You muſt not think you have publiſh'd enough on this Subject, 'till our *Aſſemblies* may be proclaimed Meetings of Creatures, who appear govern'd by *Reaſon*, and not vain Pretenders; where *good Senſe*, a *Propriety of Dreſs* and *Behaviour*, viſibly preſides; and every judicious and human Beholder is charm'd at ſeeing a *ſhining Circle* in their beſt Cloaths and beſt Humours, without the Shock of ſuch *Sqeakers*, *Figures* and *Avowments*, as beſpeak the childiſh Scenery of *Puppets*.

'I could not be ſilent, but hope you will ſpeak more *efficaciouſly* and *home* to the *Purpoſe*, to oblige the *Rational*, and expoſe the *Ape* of its own forming, in *either Sex*, at whatever Age, and in every *Britiſh* Aſſembly.

'Yours, &c.

Sept. 5, 1743. 'AMEROSE LOVEMERIT.

I hope Mr. *Lovemerit's Narrative* and *Remarks* will have their proper Effect, without my being oblig'd to mark out ſome *Particulars*, of both Sexes, who make themſelves more than ordinary *ridiculous*. But let them take Warning ſoon; for I am afraid the *Contagion* of this *Vanity* will ſpread farther, unleſs inſtantly *ſuppreſs'd*.

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* *See* GAY's *Fables*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Petersbourg, Sept. 14. This City has been, for some Days, in the utmost Consternation, on account of the Number of Persons concern'd in the late Conspiracy. It is now something more than a Fortnight ago, that the Committee appointed to examine into that Affair made their Report to her Imperial Majesty. A few Days after the Czarina appointed an extraordinary Assembly of the Senate, where she appear'd in Person, and, rising from her Throne, acquainted that august Assembly with the Occasion of their Meeting. Her Speech, upon this Occasion, drew Tears from the Eyes of all who heard it. She open'd it with observing, That notwithstanding her Right to the Imperial Diadem, she did not assume it 'till call'd thereto by the Voice of the whole Nation; that from the Time she was rais'd to the Imperial Dignity, she had ever studied the Welfare of her Subjects; which appear'd by her bringing the late War to so glorious a Period, without so much as a Penny by a new Tax; that it was therefore surprising to her, that there could be among her Subjects any who were desirous of overturning so just, so gentle an Administration, much less of practising against the Person of their Prince, who in every Judgment remember'd Mercy; and who had always shewn'd, as she still purpos'd to shew, that Clemency was the only Prerogative she meant to exercise, in Right of her Imperial Dignity; but that there were such Persons, the Report that should be read to them would fully prove, from their Examinations, Confessions, Letters address'd to, and written by them, with every other Kind of Evidence, that, perhaps, was ever produced in a Court of Justice. The whole Process was then read, and the Original Papers laid before the Senate, who thereupon pronounced Sentence of Death upon 25 Persons of Distinction of both Sexes. Last Wednesday all the Criminals, were brought to the Scaffold, where every thing was prepar'd for their Execution; but a Reprieve came down from the Empress, whereby the Sentence was chang'd into Banishment to Siberia for the rest of their Days. The same Day 45 Valet de Chambres, Footmen and under Officers, had several Kinds of Corporal Punishment inflicted on them, for the Share they had in this Traiterous Affair; besides which, they are subjected to perpetual Banishment. General Keith has set sail with 30 Gallies to go to the Assistance of Sweden; he is to command likewise the 15,000 Men which the Empress lends to that Crown.

Copenhagen, Sept. 24. A Body of 15,000 Horse and Foot are actually assembling in order to form a Camp between this Place and Elsineur, and 12,000 are also assembling near Aggerhus in Norway. General Arnold set out yesterday to take upon him the Command of these last Troops, which are in full March for the Frontiers of Sweden.

Genoa, Sept. 8. A Letter from Ajaccio is handed about here, dated the 15th of last Month, containing the Substance of the Answer given by the People of Corsica to the eight Proposals made to them by M. Justiniani, the Republick's Commissary General. This Letter lays out the Matter as follows:

1st Proposition of the Republick. She will enlarge the General Amnesty.

Answer. As the Republick has had ten Years, from 1732 to this Day, to resolve upon this Article, the Kingdom of Corsica demands a Year for settling this Matter in a solid and proper Manner.

2d Proposition. She will grant the Use of Fire-Arms, on taking out Letters Patents for the same.

Answer The Use of Arms was allow'd in all Times to the Corsicans, without any Expence, as a natural Privilege which is their Due, and which they are actually in Possession of.

3d Proposition. She promises to discharge the People from the Augmentation made in the *Taille* for every Hearth, from two to six, because of the Liberty they have taken to carry Arms: This Abatement shall take Place, upon Condition that the People do pay in full the *Taille* of the Year 1742.

Answer. The Corsicans are already discharg'd from this Tax; therefore this Article must be suppress'd, as being capable of raising fresh Troubles.

4th Proposition. No Body found with Arms shall be taken up or punish'd, to the End that all Pretence of Chicane or Vexation may be taken away.

Answer. A needless Article; all the People being free to carry Arms.

5th Proposition. The *Taille* which was paid before the Troubles shall not be augmented, without a Resolution of one or the other Council, and without the Consent of the Parishes.

Answer. No Council ought to be impower'd to lay Taxes on the Kingdom; but the Corsican Senate and the Tribunals that are to be establish'd, as shall be shewn hereafter, shall alone have a Right to do it for the Good of the Kingdom; and in the mean Time the *Taille* shall be put on the antient Footing, viz. a Livre for every Hearth.

6th Proposition. A Pardon shall be granted to all Persons, of whatever Rank or Condition they be, even to those that have been imprison'd either upon Suspicion, or for having had a Hand in the past and present Troubles.

Answer. This Article is needless, for the Reason alledg'd in regard to the first Proposition: They only add, that the Republick shall freely relinquish all the Lands and Places belonging to the Communities and private Persons; such as baronies, Capitals, which, under the Name of Fiscal, have been taken from the Corsicans, and make an express Declaration that the Fiscal of Genoa shall never-more have any Right to confiscate any thing in this Kingdom, pursuant to an Act made so early as the Year 1388.

7th Proposition. That it will be proper to enlarge more amply on the sixth Article; but that no Difficulty shall be made to deliberate on the two Demands that have been made concerning the Ecclesiastick and Temporal Dignities and Employments; nor to facilitate the Concession thereof, pursuant to the verbal Declaration made on this Head by his Excellency M. Justiniani to M. Limpurani, Deputy of the Corsicans, who shall report the Whole to Messrs. Brandimawe, Mark and James-Francis Pietri, his Colleagues.

Answer. In regard to the 6th Article one Year is sufficient to consider of it; but as for the Ecclesiastick Benefices and Civil Employments, they shall devolve to the Corsicans; which Regulation shall pass into a Law by the new Statutes which the Corsicans themselves will draw up.

8th Proposition. The above Articles shall take Place as soon as the Troubles cease, and the People give Proofs of their Submission to their Prince; and this to commence from the Day that shall be fix'd by his Excellency.

Answer. The Troubles shall cease whenever the Republick ceases to occasion them, and sets about governing with Lenity and Justice, and forbears to make Attempts on the Lives, Honour and Estates of private Persons, as she has done heretofore.

Done at Bastia *the 26th Day of June,* 1743.

Besides these Answers to every Proposition, the Corsicans have made new Demands; and we no longer wonder that the Senate kept the Whole so secret these many Weeks past ——— As the Affairs of Europe now stand, the Corsicans are very much in the Right to make their own Terms with the Genoese; for the Republick is not able of herself to bring them down to her Conditions, and all the Powers of Europe have so much Work upon their Hands, that there is not one of them at Leisure to turn their Eyes to the Affairs of Corsica, except it be England: But even England is out of the Question too, in one Sense; for what Relation is there between Corsica and H———?

Berlin, Sept. 25. The Marquess de Valory, the French Minister, has sent his Valet de Chambre to Paris with very important Dispatches. The Earl of Hyndford, the British Minister, has receiv'd an Express from Petersbourg, which he immediately dispatch'd to the Army of the Allies: This Express has brought an Account of some very melancholy Circumstances of the Result of the late Discoveries made in Russia.

Fribourg in Brisgau, Sept. 26. Prince Charles of Lorrain has got about 100 Pontons made here, Part of which were sent to the Army Yesterday, and the rest go thither this Day. His Royal Highness has got together near 10,000 Fascines on the Banks of the Rhine. The Peasants of Brisgau are likewise carrying thither a vast Quantity of Beams, Planks, and other Materials for laying a new Bridge over that River.

Weissembourg in Alsace, Sept. 25. The Works, which were discontinued the 19th Instant, were taken in hand again the 23d. Part of the Army is here, and the rest at Lauterbourg. Fifteen thousand Men are marching to Hunninguen, in order to keep an Eye to the small Parties of Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army, which has just been reinforced with 15,000 Men. Several Brigades began their March from hence the 23d Instant, in order to line the Banks of the Rhine at Benheim and Fort Louis.

P. S. We are at the Eve of a general Action.

From the Head Quarters of the Austrians near Spire, Sept. 28. The Army of the Allies, after marching three Days, arriv'd Yesterday in this Neighbourhood from Worms. We rest this Day, and know not yet whether we shall proceed farther To-morrow; however, the Ovens of Spire and Heidelberg are taken up in baking a great Quantity of Bread for the Army.

We have certain Advice that Major General Mentzel having been detach'd with 600 Hussars for an Incursion to Sarre-Louis, he pass'd by Neustadt, from whence he proceeded towards Landau, and made part of his Men dismount within a small Distance of that Town, in order to set fire in the Night to a great Magazine of Forrage which lies in the Outworks of the Place: They very luckily pass'd five Sentinels; but when they came to the sixth, who stood within 15 or 20 Yards of the Magazine, a Dog by his Barking gave the French the Allarm. It being a dark Night the brave Mentzel fell into a Ditch and hurt his Leg; but his Hussars quickly got him out again, and carry'd him upon their Shoulders out of the Works, from whence he retreated in very good Order without the Loss of a Man. As soon as he got to Neustadt his Leg was dress'd, and then he proceeded immediately to Keyzerlautern: We hope he will soon be well again, inasmuch as it is thought the Bone is not broke.

Dusseldorp, Oct. 1. The King of Great Britain arriv'd at Spire the 27th of last Month, and fix'd his Head Quarters there. The Body of Dutch Troops pass'd the Rhine the 25th, and follow'd the Army the next Day.

Marshal Noailles having provided for the Safety of the Lines of Lauterbourg, has begun his March with a large Body of his Troops, in order to join Marshal Coigny and attack Prince Charles of Lorrain.

On the other Hand, we hear that Prince Charles having receiv'd a new Supply of Boats and Pontons, is preparing to attempt again the Passage of the Rhine on the Side of Hunninguen: We are assur'd that his Highness executed this Design two or three Days ago; but we have not yet any certain Account of it.

Rome, Sept. 14. The English Ships that lay before Civita-Vecchia have been oblig'd to get out of Gun-Shot of the Port, the Governor having declar'd that he could not possibly give them Leave to come in, unless they first perform'd Quarantain. Nevertheless they have appear'd again before the Harbour, and the Commodore has sent a Letter to the Governor by the Master of a Neapolitan Felucca which he had pick'd up: This Letter contains a Protest against all that has been or may be done in favour of the Spanish Xebecks, and then the Commodore declares, that if that Protest is not minded, he will, pursuant to his Instructions, treat as Enemies all the Ships that fall in his Way. Two of our Gallies have been disarm'd, in order to reinforce the Garrison of Civita-Vecchia; and they have likewise laid Booms across the Entrance of the Harbour. The English Consul and Hungarian Minister use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the Effects of this Declaration.

Naples, Sept. 10. The last Letters from Calabria assure us, that from the 24th to the 28th of last Month, both inclusive, there died but 111 Persons in the City and Suburbs of Reggio, and they reckon about 200 in the Lazaret, that were on the mending Hand: But upon Advice that some Inhabitants of the adjacent Villages have fled to other Places, whither it is fear'd they have carry'd the bad Air, because some of them arriv'd there sick, Count Mahoni has alter'd the Disposition of the first Line, and given Orders to extend it more or less, to the End that the Places infected, or suspected to be so, may be quite block'd up.

The Regiments of Horse and Foot which the King lately order'd hither, assembled the 8th Instant, and

drew up in order of Battle without the Gates: His Majesty review'd them, and the next Day they receiv'd Orders to march towards the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastick State.

Rimini, Sept. 17. Count Gage makes frequent Motions with his Troops, but as yet we do not know when the whole Army is to march. Some of the Austrian Hussars have appear'd on the Frontiers of Romagna, in order to observe the Motions of the Spaniards, who seem to have a Design to march into Tuscany.

Chambery, Sept. 19. All that we hear from Don Philip's Camp is, that they continue their Preparations for penetrating into Piedmont, and only wait for a Train of 63 Pieces of battering Cannon that is coming from Grenoble.

Turin, Sept. 17. Prince Lobkowitz will be here in a Day or two, and settle with his Majesty the Operations of the Campaign.

Ratisbon, Sept. 23. The States of Bavaria have at last obtain'd, by their reiterated Instances, the following Restriction in the Form of the Oath which they are to take to the Queen of Hungary: 'We 'promise Fidelity and Obedience to her Majesty the 'Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, so long as she 'shall be in Possession of the Bavarian Dominions.' ——A very good Precedent, and it were to be wish'd that it took Place in many other Countries.

From the Paris A-la-main, Sept. 30.

The Regiment of Suza, Dragoons, and all the King's Houshold Troops join'd Marshal Coigny the 22d Instant. The next Day Prince Charles of Lorrain got together about six hundred Boats on the Rhine in the Neighbourhood of Sponseck; so that we look for the News of an Action every Day.

According to Advices from Strasbourg of the 22d Instant, Marshal Noailles is at Lauterbourg with a Body of Troops; his Excellency designs to march to Fort Louis, in order to pass the Rhine there, while Marshal Coigny passes it in another Place, and so brings Prince Charles of Lorrain between two Fires, or obliges him to retire. We have Bridges in readiness at Hunninguen, Schelestadt, and Fort Louis, for this Expedition. There is nothing to fear from the English. The Lines of Weissembourg and Lauterbourg being guarded, will prevent the Allies entering Alsace along the Rhine; and Landau, where M. de Lutteaux commands, is in a Condition to stand a Siege for six Months, be it push'd on ever so vigorously.

A Courier is just arriv'd from Germany with the News that the Count de Saxe has pass'd the Rhine at the Head of 25,000 Men, in order to attack the Austrians.

We are assur'd, that the Swiss have lately made Prisoners a Detachment of Hussars and Pandours, who had pass'd through their Territories, and plunder'd two Villages.

The Marquess de Rennepont, Mareshal de Camp, who commands at Sedan, march'd from thence at the Head of 50 Grenadiers, 100 Militia, and three independent Companies, to the Abbey of St. Hubert, of which he made himself Master. In it he took fifty Archers Prisoners, with two Officers who commanded them, and sent them Prisoners to the Castle of Sedan; together with the Porter, who suffer'd the new Abbot, of the Queen of Hungary's Nomination, to make his Escape.

Count Seckendorff has demanded his Dismission of the Emperor, and the Command of the Imperial Army is given to M. Piosasque, late Embassador from his Imperial Majesty at this Court.

Actions 2060 Livres.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 20. On Tuesday last two large Ships bound for Liverpool (part of the Fleet from Jamaica) put into Cork without Masts, and much damag'd.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to sign a Commission, dated at his Head Quarters at Worms the 29th of August, O. S. 1743, appointing Charles Bucknall, Esq; to be Fort-Major of his Majesty's Fort of Duncannon, in the County of Wexford.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, Sept. 24. On Wednesday Night last died suddenly, in the 60th Year of his Age, the Rev. Stephen Hobday, M. A. Rector of Lower Hardres, and Vicar of St. Dunstan, next Canterbury. The former Living is in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop is Patron of St. Dunstan.

LONDON.

On the Arrival of G—— O——.

ARRIVE in Safety all ye *Heroes* brave,
That from America survive the Grave.
Let Fame cry *Fraud, ill Conduct*, or Neglect,
No INQUISITION Britons now expect.
Since *O——d*, loaded with an Age of Crimes,
Escapes, insulting the degen'rate Times;
Since *B—h*, our great Palladium 'till of late,
Defends each *Vice* in *M——rs of St— e*;
Well may those M——rs remit the *Sneer*
Of G——ls, A——ls, and Com——s.

Yesterday se'nnight his Excellency Baron Solenthal, Embassador from the Court of Denmark, arriv'd at his House in Park-Place, St. James's, in order to conduct her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa to Hanover; who is to be espous'd there to the Prince Royal of Denmark.

Wednesday Sir Charles Hardy hoisted his Flag on board the Carolina Yatcht at Deptford, so that every thing being now ready they wait only for Sailing Orders.

The Master of the Ordnance at the Tower has sent to all the Governors of the Garrisons on the Coast of England, desiring an Account of what Powder and other Military Stores they have in their Magazines, that those who want may be immediately supply'd.

Monday an Order was sent by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Master Builder at Woolwich for launching the Northumberland Man of War, of 80 Guns, the 7th of October next.

Wednesday a fine new Anthem and Te Deum, compos'd by Mr. Handel, to be perform'd on his Majesty's safe Arrival in his British Dominions, was rehears'd in the Chapel-Royal at St. James's before their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

Wednesday twelve Brass Mortar-Pieces, of 3000 Weight each, and their Bedding, with a great Number of Bomb Shells, were shipp'd on board a Vessel at the Tower for Germany.

On Saturday last was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Capt. Rodney to be Captain of the Sheerness, a twenty Gun Ship, lately built at Mr. Buxton's Wharf.

On Monday last the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Mr. Bennet to be Chief Clerk of the Yard at Woolwich, in the room of Mr. Vine, deceas'd, a Place of considerable Profit.

On Sunday Night last, about Seven o'Clock, General Oglethorpe arriv'd at Col. Cecil's House in Masham-Street, Westminster, from Georgia.

On Sunday last the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith (eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Argyle) was safely deliver'd of a Daughter at his Lordship's House in Brudnell-Street.

Last Week Mr. Whitebread, an eminent and wealthy Hardwareman in Cannon-Street, was married, at St. Paul's, to Miss Hinde, Daughter of Peter Hinde, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Leather-Lane; a young Lady of great Beauty and Merit, with Fortune of 20,000 l. The new married Couple immediately set out for her Father's Seat at Chesthunt in Hertfordshire, there to celebrate their Nuptials.

Sunday was married at St. Paul's Mr. Lloyd, an eminent Merchant at Bristol, to Miss Harcourt Egerton of Red-Lion-Square, a young Lady of great Merit and a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Last Sunday Dr. Martin Webb, an eminent Physician at Coventry, was married at Lambeth Chapel to Miss Jane Priaulx, only Daughter and Heiress of the late Mr. Priaulx, of Clifford's-Inn, an eminent Attorney; a young Lady with a large Fortune.

We hear from Hanover, that the Beginning of this Month died there the Countess of Piginbourg, formerly Governess to the Princesses Anne, Amelia, and Caroline, for several Years, at St. James's.

Wednesday Morning died, after a short Illness, at her House in Grosvenor-Square, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager of Nottingham, by which Title she chose to be commonly stiled, having so long enjoy'd the Happiness of it before her Lord succeeded to the more antient Honours of his Family. She was a Person whose excellent Qualities were equal to her Birth, which was truly Noble; being the Daughter of Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, by his first Wife the Lady Cecily Tufton, one of the Daughters of John Earl of Thanet and the Lady Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to Richard Earl of Dorset and the Lady Anne his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir to George Earl of Cumberland; whereby (besides her paternal Descent from the antient Constables of Chester) she became nearly allied to the illustrious Families of Sackville, Clifford, Vipont and Vesci. It may be justly said of this great Lady, that in all the respective Relations of Life she gave such distinguishing Proofs of her Piety, Goodness and Honour, that a Family must be greatly happy, which has been blest'd with a Person of such eminent Virtues as was the Lady Nottingham.

Last Week died at Cambridge the Rev. Mr. Hardington, Chaplain to the Earl of Warrington, and one of the Fellows of St. John's College.

Yesterday se'nnight died, at his House in Bishopsgate-Street, Sir Roger Hudson, Knt. one of the most considerable Turky Merchants in England.

A Dispensation has pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. William Hopkins, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Mary, Baroness Dowager Bailenden, to hold the Rectory of Strethall in the County of Essex and Diocese of London, together with the Vicarage of Elmden in the said County and Diocese.

As likewise a Dispensation to the Rev. William Willis, B. L. of New College in Oxford, to hold the Rectory of Hinsh Compflower, in the County of Somerset and Diocese of Bath and Wells, together with the Rectory of Selworthy, in the said County and Diocese.

As has also a Grant unto James Hamilton, Gent. of St. James's Westminster, of a new Invention for taking of any sort of Fish that shall swim within one Thousand Yards of the Land, or Shore; and may be used in all Seasons, when Fishing Boats, by the Inclemency of the Weather, cannot venture out.

Letters from various Parts of Cheshire advise, that the Farmers of that County in general have made more Cheese than in the three last Years, which will probably be of Advantage to the Poor, as their Subsistence in a great Measure depends on that Commodity.

We hear the Commissioners of the Sewers and Turnpikes have contracted with Workmen to widen Deptford Bridge. If their laudable Example was followed throughout the Kingdom, but more especially near London, where great Numbers of People are continually passing and repassing, many unhappy Accidents might probably be prevented.

Last Saturday an odd Trick was put upon two Custom-House-Officers, who had lately made several Seizures of unenter'd Goods about Peckham, &c. by two Fellows (supposed to belong to the Smugglers) who gave Information to them at a Publick-House in Thames-Street, that they had discover'd several Sacks fill'd with Tea, in a Hay-Stack near the Lock-Hospital, and for two Guineas promis'd to conduct them to the Place. It was agreed to, and the Officers getting a Posse to their Assistance, with Horses to bring off the Cargo, went to the Place, and found three Sacks, which they brought to the Custom-House; but, when they came to examine them, found they were fill'd with dry'd Cow-Dung, with about a Pound of Tea on the Top of each, and a Letter wrapp'd up in Brown Paper, which inform'd them, that if they came that Road again before Christmas-Day, they should go home without their Heads.

Wednesday one Spencer, a noted Informer against Retailers of Spirituous Liquors without Licence, was met on Tower-Wharf by a Victualler whom he had formerly convicted before the Commissioners of the Excise for an Offence of that Kind: The Publican meeting a Press-Gang immediately after, meditated Revenge for the Injury he had receiv'd, and desir'd the Lieutenant to press him, for which Favour he promis'd to give his Men as much Strong-Beer as they would drink: The Affair was accordingly executed, and the Fellow carry'd on board a Tender at the Tower amidst the Acclamations of the Populace.

Last Week an Experiment for destroying Vermin was tried on board the Squirrel Man of War, in Deptford Dock, before a great Number of Merchants

and Owners of Ships; the Veſſel was empty excepting Ballaſt, on which was laid a large Quantity of Brimſtone, Straw, and other Combuſtibles, which being ſet on Fire, the Air-Holes were then immediately ſtopp'd, and ſoon after open'd again, when on going into the Hold they found upwards of 2000 Rats that had been ſuffocated in a few Minutes.

Sunday was committed to the Marſhalſea Priſon, Southwark, by a Special Warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, Andrew Miller, Chief Mate of the Thomas and Diana, for the Murder of James Neilſon, Maſter of the ſaid Ship: He was taken on board the Boſphorus, Capt. Richardſon, from Leghorn, (who was order'd to perform Quarraintain) and conducted to Gaol under a ſtrong Guard.

Laſt Sunday Charles Flood, who was concern'd with Cavenagh and Kelly, (executed ſome Time ſince for High Treaſon, in altering Farthings to the Reſemblance of Six-pences) was taken at Camberwell, and being carried before Col. De Veil, was by him committed to Newgate.

Wedneſday Wm. Ruſſell was committed to Newgate by Sir Joſeph Hankey, for being concern'd with one Robert Stevens, a Chimney-ſweeper (who was committed to the ſaid Gaol laſt Week) in aſſaulting and robbing Mr. Tomkins, a Coffin-maker, of three Guineas and a half in the Fleet-Marker.

The ſame Day Thomas Cox, a Hackney Coachman, was committed to the Poultry Compter, for wilfully driving his Coach, on Sunday Evening, againſt a Chaiſe, and overturning it, whereby one Mr. William Evans, who was therein, was in great Danger of loſing his Life. Whilſt the Watch and Mr. Evans were conveying the Priſoner to the Watch-houſe, ſomebody thought proper to take his Horſe and Chaiſe away, which have not been heard of ſince.

According to ſome Advices from Poland, new Diſturbances have ſprung up there, which are like to give the King a great deal of Diſquiet, the Crown-General having already begun to form a Confederacy.

Letters by the Liſbon Mail bring Advice, that the Troubles continue ſtill in Barbary, that the Baſhaw of Tangier was lately kill'd in a Battle, and that his Family were arriv'd at Gibraltar.

Private Letters from Hambourg inform us, that the Golden-Lion, a Ship belonging to that City, arriv'd in the Elbe, Sept. 27, N. S. with four Whales from Greenland, and the Captain reported, that a Dutch Ship had taken nine, which is confirm'd by Letters from Amſterdam.

There are Letters in Town with an Account, that the Jolly Batchelor, Cutler, of and from Boſton in New-England, was cut off by the Portugueze in Serileon River; the Captain and two of the Crew being kill'd. It is ſuppos'd that they had been guilty of ſome bad Things; for it is generally allow'd that the Portugueze at that Place are a very good ſort of People. The Veſſel was afterwards ranſom'd; and arriv'd on the 19th of Auguſt at Boſton, under the Command of Capt. Wickham, who was ſome Time ago taken on the Coaſt by a Spaniſh Privateer.

By Letters from Gibraltar, dated July 27, we have Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship the Chicheſter has brought into that Place two Spaniſh Barks laden with Cochineal, bound to Cadiz, valued at 30,000 l.

The Mary, Capt. Snow, from London for Genoa, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Galicia.

His Majeſty's Ship the Tartar is appointed Convoy to the Ships bound for New England, and is afterwards order'd for a Cruizer on that Coaſt.

Letters from Holland bring Advice, that the Reſolute from the Streights, ſuppos'd to have the Plague on board, was ſafe arriv'd in the Texel, and all the People healthful, but by Way of Precaution, was order'd to perform a Quarantine of 28 Days.

BANKRUPTS.

William Smith, of the Pa... St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet, London, Grocer.

John Grier, of Tokenhouſe-Yard, London, Linnen-Draper.

William James, of the Town of Penzance, in the County of Cornwall, Clothier and Merchant.

Jarvis Coates, of Glaiſdale in the County of York, Shipwright and Dealer in Timber.

Iſaac Harriſon, of Colcheſter in the County of Eſſex, Vintner.

JOHN ROGERS, *Brother to* HANNAH TATUM,

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